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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

TILTON-BEECHER.

Mr. Evarts' Summing Up for the Defense

NEW YORK, June 7.—The Brooklyn City Court room was crowded as usual this morning, and among the audience were many ladies. Mr. Evarts arrived very early, also Mr. Beach and the plaintiff. Mr. Beecher came in with his wife and a number of other ladies. It was ten minutes past eleven when Judge Neilson stepped on the bench, and a few moments after, Mr. Evarts continued his summing up of the defense.

Mr. Evarts resumed his argument by saying it was not his purpose to treat of all the random and scattered interviews in the years following 1870. He said it was apparent that the lines were drawn in their interviews which he had already considered, and that nothing new in the shape of accusation was presented in the subsequent meetings. He thought it would do to call attention, however, to the meeting on the 30 of January, in which it was alleged that Mr. Beecher said to Tilton that he was ready to comply with the demand for his retirement, if it was insisted upon, and that if Mr. Tilton said so the renting of the pews should not go on. The peculiarity of this was apparent. How could Mr. Beecher make the first statement when the whole agony of his interview of December 30th had been to do away any effect from Tilton's letter, and why could he speak of stopping the renting of the pews when this had already taken place? Mr. Tilton also testified that Mr. Beecher begged him to give him notice if he found it necessary to make a public recital of the case, in order that he (Beecher) might commit suicide or leave for some foreign land; also that Mr. Beecher contreated him not to let Mrs. Beecher know of it, as she had always been Tilton's enemy, and might readily become his. Now, this whole proceeding was inconsistent with a avowedly for the avoidance of publicity, and the avoidance of such requests by Mr. Beecher was evident. Then it was testified by Mr. Tilton that Mr. Beecher expressed his sympathy for Mrs. Tilton, and took all the blame upon himself. Mr. Beecher testified that he did not express great regret for the part he had taken in regard to Tilton's domestic troubles.

Then there was a very extraordinary interview in the middle of February, according to Mr. Tilton, which was held for the purpose of ascertaining the paternity of the boy Ralph. If this interview was not absurd, according to Tilton's own version, no power of human language could present an absurdity. Mr. Evarts read the testimony of Tilton in regard to this alleged conversation. The boy Ralph was born in June, 1869, and Tilton was anxious to make a certain whether or not the first act of adultery was on the tenth of October, 1868. He said in his testimony, however, that the boy was born a few months after the last named date. Mrs. Tilton, it was alleged, came into the room during the conversation and was told its subject, whereupon she burst into tears. Mr. Beecher, Mr. Tilton testified, said he had no faculty for dates and made no record, but that he believed in his soul that the date assigned by Mrs. Tilton was the correct one. Having urged the absurdity of such a conversation, Mr. Evarts read Mr. Beecher's testimony in regard to the interview of that date, in which Tilton's version was flatly and completely denied. The conversation, Mr. Beecher said, was in regard to the stories of Tilton's immorality, with the latter pronounced unfounded. Then Tilton was recalled to the stand, the only part of this narrative which he denied was that relating to some remarks by himself in regard to one Theodore H. Tilton. The only ground on which this was contradicted was the assertion that Theodore H. Tilton had not been divorced at the date, and therefore that his semi-name-sake had not been heard of his immorality. How if the decree of divorce was granted the 9th of June, 1871, it was likely that the plaintiff had heard something this scapegoat's conduct during the preceding months. Mr. Beecher testified that Tilton, in this interview, expressed himself repentantly in regard to his salvation and prospects, and that he (Beecher), who was profoundly impressed with his truthfulness, spoke words of cheer and encouragement. Mr. Tilton asked him to visit his house as of old.

There was a supplementary interview in Mrs. Tilton's bedroom, at which Mrs. Tilton was present, in which Mr. Tilton spoke in his satisfactory interview with Mr. Beecher and said that the latter had treated him throughout like a man of honor. Before they separated they kissed each other all around. Either this was a fabrication of almost unblushing effrontery, or it was the narrative. Not a word of it, except assertion in regard to Theodore H. Tilton, was contradicted by Tilton when refuted.

Then there was an interview in May, in which Mr. Beecher said Mr. Tilton sat on his knee and was discovered by Mrs. Tilton, who came into the room and burst out weeping. At this time Mr. Beecher bewailed that a complete reconciliation had been effected. Mr. Tilton did not deny the circumstances narrated, but assigned to them a date of ten years ago. Mr. Beecher testified that he never denied adultery to Tilton or Moulton, and for the best of all reasons, for such an accusation was never brought against him or in any way insinuated. He declared that such an insinuation by any person would have instantly terminated all intercourse between them. The whole course of proceedings in this case was wholly inconsistent with the action that such a charge was ever made by the defendant during the whole matter. Then, on the plaintiff's theory, could the plaintiff's conduct be reconciled with it, except by acknowledging that he was misled by the basest possible motives?

Mr. Evarts cited the English case of Dodd against Giles, in which it was ruled that the relations of a husband with the alleged adulteress after the alleged discovery of the crime, were such as to invalidate the charge. He said that to believe the charge of adultery was true in this case, in spite of the intercourse between the parties after the charge was said to have been made, was to believe in such a decency and delicacy were much lower here than in England, or that all these people had gone mad. Mr. Evarts spoke of the occasion on which Mr. Beecher kissed Tilton, which was admitted by the latter, save that Tilton said the kissing was done on the forehead. Well, if it was, Mr. Beecher would have put up on a chair, or Tilton would have yielded himself to the embrace. Mr. Moulton told Mr. Halliday that if he thought Beecher a bad man, he could not let him sit at the table with his wife, as he frequently did. Mrs. Moulton told Mr. Halliday that Mr. Beecher had been pastor from girlhood, and that no one could make her believe evil of him. Mr. Halliday testified that when Mrs. Tilton attended church she always went into service to the pulpit stairs, in order to get a word from Mr. Beecher and to shake hands with him. The portrait of Beecher's, which was taken to Moulton's house in the fall of 1870, remained hanging in the parlor until some time last year, when it was removed to one of the bedrooms. Here were those facts of conduct on the jury wanted to know, as determining the sentiment and feelings of the parties.

Mr. Evarts then spoke of the scheme of Mr. Carpenter to have Beecher and Tilton's advisors on a newspaper, and of the activity of Tilton in bringing himself into relations with the defendant. The personal text referred to the occasion on which Mrs. Tilton asked Mr. Beecher for aid in her economical difficulties, and of which he marked a passage in the Bible. It was determined then that he would have no ground for a charge of interference, and he simply referred her to the line of Scripture beginning, "Charity suffereth long." Mr. Evarts then spoke of the publication of Mrs. Woodhull's card, and that the evidence plainly showed that it was prompted by Tilton himself. The scandal proper was made public until November, 1872, the card was published on the 22d of that month, at the very time when peace appeared to have been restored between all parties. He considered as absurd the pretense that Tilton, Moulton and Mrs. Tilton entered into relations with Woodhull distasteful and discreditable to themselves, in order to conciliate her to Beecher. Now the second article of No-vember 2, 1873, referred to all the interviews and the parties of which only the parties themselves could be cognizant. To get at the necessary imputation that Mrs. Woodhull's knowledge of this matter had increased during his intercourse with her, Mr. Tilton testified that she told him these facts at their first interview in May, 1871, to his great astonishment. Did Mr. Tilton! He was asked if he thought Mr. Beecher or Mr. Moulton had told her, or not? He had not thought; he had not inquired and thought it must have come from Mrs. Morse. Whenever any scandal came up which Tilton could not plausibly attribute to anybody else, he fell upon poor Mrs. Morse. [Laughter.] He asked if he considered it proper to communicate these private counsels to Mrs. Morse, when he started with a proposition of absolute secrecy, and he admitted that he told them to Mrs. Morse, and said it was from her open mouth that these secrets came forth and were told to Mrs. Woodhull. He was asked if he did not know Mr. Morse's enmity when he told her, and he was forced to admit that he did. But the enmity of this was too much for the jury's case, and the next morning Tilton made a correction, saying that he never knew Mr. Morse about the proceedings after 1870. So he could not have told the events in January, with which Woodhull showed such familiar knowledge. Here was a memory which could not have the complexion of the "School for Scandal," and which the necessities of counsel could "fetch and carry."

The testimony of Mr. Andrews showed that Tilton was introduced to Mrs. Woodhull early in May, 1871, and there was plenty of time for him to communicate these facts to her before the publication of May 22d. This was the first open threat of making the scandal public. Mr. Evarts then read from the card of Mrs. Pauline Wright Davis and the letter of Mrs. Stanton, introduced in evidence, to show that they denied ever communicating anything to Mrs. Woodhull which could serve as a basis for the scandal article. He said that he had now shut these ladies' mouths, as he had shut Mrs. Morse's ear, leaving Mr. Tilton as the only source of Mrs. Woodhull's information.

Recess. Mr. Beecher was surrounded by relatives this morning, the family party including his sisters, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mrs. Perkins and Miss Catherine Beecher. After recess, Judge Neilson announced that Mr. Beach had a case in another court, and wished Mr. Evarts to proceed without him.

Mr. Evarts continued his address to the jury, and said they must bear in mind that any effort to suppress the scandal did not imply a fault on the part of any one. Who was not anxious to suppress scandal, and in what case could it be more desirable to suppress it than in one involving these parties? But the course of Mr. Beecher in this matter, instead of indicating guilt on his part, furnished the strongest proofs of innocence. He considered the theory advanced by Mr. Tilton to explain the known facts of his connection with Mrs. Woodhull. The defense had probed this intimacy, which the plaintiff pretended was for the protection of Mr. Beecher, and had shown that it resulted from an enthusiasm for Mrs. Woodhull's opinions and an infatuation with the charms of her society and of her person. This lady remained a veiled priestess to our mortal gaze until the closing days of the testimony, but there was no danger of her being misconstrued or misunderstood. She had a wide public reputation, and he should not stop to discuss it, but if a tithe of the disclosures and words of honor which she displayed in this court room in regard to the custody of private letters had been possessed by the modern Sir Philip Sidney, there would never have been a trial of this cause.

Mr. Evarts quoted other parts of the testimony, as showing the intimate and affectionate relations between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Woodhull. He argued that all the facts which Mrs. Woodhull published in regard to what took place in the private rooms of Mr. Moulton's and Mr. Beecher's houses, after the end of December, 1870, must have been derived from Tilton himself. Mr. Evarts said the apology for this publication, that the explanations with Mrs. Woodhull were pretended to have been a part, was of no value as an element in this case, except so far as it was represented to be an argumentative confession of guilt on the part of Beecher. But the testimony showed that this policy was not of Mr. Beecher's adoption, but was originated by those who foisted his frankness and boldness. The point with Tilton was that he was ruined, and that any public knowledge of a break in his domestic affairs, such as the flight of Mrs. Tilton, would be the finishing blow to his reputation. He urged Mr. Beecher to lock the secret in his breast, avoiding the discussion of the trouble, even with Mrs. Beecher, and then they engineered these elaborate schemes of suppressing the scandal, in order to deceive him while themselves were arranging for its propagation. He portrayed the conduct of Mr. Beecher when he learned of Mrs. Tilton's flight from her husband, not only bringing his presence to console Mrs. Tilton as to her domestic affairs, but proposing to subject the affairs of that family to the scrutiny of the matrons of his church. He next discussed the pretext of plaintiff's side, chiefly put forth by Moulton, that the sending away of Bessie Turner was on Mr. Beecher's account. According to Moulton's own testimony, he asked Beecher to pay the girl's school bills because Tilton could not afford to. Why did Moulton put it in such a way, if it was for Beecher that the girl was sent from Brooklyn? Why should Tilton have any interest in paying her bills under such circumstances, whether he could afford it or not?

Counsel then passed on to the publication of the Woodhull scandal in the spring of 1872, and of Moulton's suggestion to Mr. Beecher to consult Mr. Tracy as a specious counsel and that Beecher accordingly consulted Moulton said, "We may have to tell him the facts," and Mr. Beecher made no objection. Out of that arose an important fact for Mr. Beecher. The counsel for plaintiff denied the advantages from what he expected to prove, and of the interviews with Mr. Tracy Beecher's complicity in the policy of silence and Tracy's suggestion of lying. Mr. Tracy did not represent Mr. Beecher, and might been have brought as a witness against Tilton and Moulton, but counsel do not desire to give testimony in a cause in which they are engaged. But the plaintiff produced evidence of those conferences, and that led to the release of Mr. Tracy from any constraint of feeling from coming into court with his proof; and on the testimony, according to plaintiff, the question at these conferences was what publication should be made denying the scandal, and then the testimony showed that Mr. Tracy insisted that there should be a publication branding it as a falsehood. They assured him that that would be a sort of lying unless the whole matter was published, and Mr. Tracy agreed with them if a false charge was made the other party was at liberty to deny the slander without disclosing all his private complications, but if that was lying he would take the responsibility. An important fact was that Moulton got permission from Mr. Beecher to tell Mr. Tracy the truth and they did tell him the truth, and now they must either say they were telling Mr. Tracy a series of lies about the facts, or they must stand his evidence of what he swears is truth; and when his testimony comports with the True Story and their denials of impurity and what Moulton told the Exchange people and Wilkeson, the jury have the proof out of their own mouths that they did what Mr. Beecher told them and gave the facts to Mr. Tracy. They must either stamp Mr. Tracy as a perjured witness or as incompetent to understand the case laid before him, or find that the extorted confessions exposed the conspiracy and stamp that conspiracy as a confessed one. Mr. Tracy swore that Moulton told him the contrition letter was a memorandum of conversations with Mr. Beecher. This Moulton denies, and counsel was willing to leave the conflict between these two witnesses to the jury.

Counsel read from Mr. Tracy's evidence. On being shown the letter of contrition, he remarked that it didn't contradict the Woodhull scandal and did not read as if it referred to an adulterous woman, and that he asked, "What does Tilton now charge Beecher with? Does he charge adultery?" To which Moulton answered "No." "What does he charge?" asked Mr. Tracy, and Moulton replied, "I would rather that you got it from Tilton himself." When Tilton came into the room and, as Tracy says, commenced the reading of the True Story, and made complimentary remarks about his wife for resisting the amorous advances of Mr. Beecher. Mr. Tracy says Tilton then read the True Story, containing the charges of improper solicitations, and that thereupon he (Tracy) said "Your wife says the charge of improper advances is untrue. What then is true? Where is the proof?" Tilton then referred him to the contrition letter, and Mr. Tracy remarked that its language was too general and that Mrs. Tilton had denied the improper advances. Thereupon Tilton became excited and said that Mr. Beecher was an adulterer and he could prove it, that he (Tracy) inquired if it was with Tilton's wife, and Tilton replied "No, with another woman;" that he thereupon remarked, "This settles one thing; you do not charge Mr. Beecher with adultery," and Tilton said, "No, my wife is a pure woman." When Tracy inquired, "Do you mean to say that Mr. Beecher said to your wife 'I want you to be a wife to me, with all the word implies?'" and he says Tilton answered, "Well, I must say that he used those last words, but that is the inference."

After quoting further extracts from Mr. Tracy's testimony, the court adjourned.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

General Synod of Reformed Church.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The General Synod of the Reformed Church of America resumed its sessions at Jersey City this morning. A report from the Committee on Confederation with the Presbyterian Church, was received. It was a code of laws to govern the confederation, together with a code of ethics and objects to be accomplished. The report also set forth that an international council will be held in London July 31st next, looking to a closer union between the Reformed Churches and the Presbyterian Churches, and prescribing a code of laws for this; also the objects aimed at, one of which is the overthrow of Romanism. The report was adopted, together with an amendment that Dr. Hutton be authorized to recommend names of delegates to the confederation, and that the clerk give his selections their proper credentials.

President Scott announced Doctors Demarest, Crispell and Dewitte, of the theological seminaries, and asked that the old custom of the Reformed Church, to receive them with the honors, be revived.

Rev. E. S. Fairchild said the professors had been in the house half an hour, and talked so loud that the business of the house had been retarded, and he felt ashamed to welcome men who treated the Synod so rabbishly with honors.

The professors were received by the Synod, rising, but Mr. Fairchild would not rise.

Delegates from foreign bodies were formally received, and the morning session adjourned.

The afternoon session was devoted to addresses on the work of the Board of Foreign Mission, the missionary work in India and the expediency of striking the words "or dipping" from the baptism formula.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Indian Negotiations—Recommendations of Secretary Delano to the President—Doubts Expressed of a Peaceful Termination of the Difficulty—Supreme Court Judges Leaving the City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7, 1875.

The Indian Negotiations.

The Secretary of the Interior has written a letter to the President, recommending the creation of a commission to negotiate the acquisition from the Sioux of all that portion of Wyoming lying east of Forts Fetterman, Reno and Phil Kearney, to include the Big Horn mountains and so much of the Black Hills country as may contain gold. As soon as the President's approval is received the personnel of the commission will be arranged. Very sensible doubts are expressed by persons familiar with the Sioux, of any success attending the efforts of the proposed commission. The question also is in such an attitude that the refusal of the Indians to accede will leave to the Government the alternative of acceding from its demands or of engaging in one of the most sweeping wars witnessed within the last half century.

Discharge of Clerks Expected.

The reductions in the appropriations for the pay of clerks, for the next fiscal year, will necessitate an extensive discharge of the force employed in some of the bureaus of the Executive Departments.

The Supreme Court Judges.

The Chief Justice and Associates Strong and Field, of the Supreme Court, still remain in the city. Judge Strong will leave in a few days on a visit to Boston, after which he will enter upon his circuit. Judge Field leaves to-night for New York and the Pacific coast.

WASHINGTON, D. C. June 7, 1875.

CAPTAIN EADS AND HIS JETTIES.

The President has directed that all lands lying contiguous to the Mississippi river, within twelve miles of its mouth, be reserved for military purposes, under the act authorizing Captain Eads to construct jetties for deepening the channel.

JUSTICE TO CASHIER WYMAN.

In the report of the Treasury robbery it was mentioned that Mr. Wyman, the cashier, was the first person searched by the detectives. Mr. Wyman voluntarily presented himself for that purpose, as an example to the clerks under his charge.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 7, 1875.

THE INDIANS SIGHT-SEEING.

The members of the deputation of Cheyenne river Sioux, who have been in Washington consulting with the Government authorities in regard to the sale of a part of their reservation, arrived in the city yesterday, and were taken to the Grand Central Hotel. Mr. Fielder, their interpreter, says this party from the Black Hills has never before been within the bounds of civilization, and it is the desire of the Government to show as much of the country as possible before their return, and the visit to New York will be devoted to sight-seeing, which was begun last evening, when a number of them, in company with Mr. Fielder and Buffalo Bill, visited Gilmore's Garden, or the Transformed Hippodrome. White Swan wore at his belt, during the day, a long string of scalps, taken in his various excursions.

DEATH OF JAMES M. SWEENEY.

James M. Sweeney, brother of Peter B. Sweeney, according to a cable dispatch, died in Paris yesterday. The deceased was connected and lived with his brother in the suits growing out of the affidavit made by Ingersoll, the pardoned ring convict.

SEVERAL BUSINESS FAILURES.

The failure is reported of the Metropolitan Collar Company, O. P. Dorman President. The concern was one of the largest manufacturers of linen and other collars in the country, doing a business of about two million dollars a year.

The failure is also announced of Messrs. Peltier and Mann, Seventh street, in the iron trade. The depreciation of prices for one or two years, is supposed to be the cause.

Messrs. Strong & Holland Brothers, in the coal trade in this market, have suspended payment.

There is a large failure in the tea trade reported from London, supposed to be a firm doing of late a pretty rash business in shipping and pushing their teas on this market through auction rooms.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Suicides at Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., June 7.—S. H. Brazelton, a popular and prosperous merchant of Jackson, Tenn., was found at the St. Charles Hotel yesterday, under the influence of chloroform, and died this morning. Further developments show that it was doubtless a suicide. The only motive known is that he was subject to attacks of neuralgia in the head, which caused such intense suffering as to affect his mind. It is supposed that he took the fatal step during such an attack.

The body of John H. Morse, who suicided on Friday, was found in the river here this morning.

Desperate Duel Near Havana.

HAVANA, June 7.—A duel took place yesterday between Dr. Algernon Sidney Curtis, of New York, and Salvador Cortreal, a tobacco merchant of Havana and New York. The combatants had been intimate friends for many years and lived together in New York. Dr. Curtis arrived here two weeks ago, and was stopping at Cortreal's house. He states that yesterday morning he was awakened by Cortreal slapping his face and accusing him of an illicit connection with his wife. This Curtis denied, and hot words ensued, which resulted in a challenge to fight a duel and its acceptance. That afternoon both men proceeded in a carriage to Mariano, without witnesses, and on arriving there dismissed their carriage. Five shots were fired by each of the contestants, beginning at a distance of twenty feet and firing as they advanced. At the fifth discharge Dr. Curtis was seriously wounded in the hip and fell to the ground, bleeding from pain and loss of blood. Upon recovering consciousness, he says he saw Cortreal reload his revolver, place it at his temple and fire, killing himself. Cortreal's body has been brought to this city. It is thought he believed his opponent dead when he killed himself. Dr. Curtis is confined to his bed, and is under police surveillance.

Jennie Rainey Held for Trial at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—Jennie C. Rainey, charged with receiving stolen United States Government bonds, had a final hearing to-day and was held for trial. Isaac Ottinger, of Raleigh, North Carolina, appeared, identified the bonds and stated that they were stolen from him while riding in a Third avenue car in New York, last March.

Alleged Incendiary Arrested in Springfield, Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., June 7.—Edward O. Rose, formerly janitor of the Hooker schoolhouse, had been arrested for firing that building on Sunday.

Sheriff Crosby Shot at Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, June 7.—Crosby, the negro Sheriff, while in a saloon on Cherry street, drinking with A. Gilmer, a white man, who is his deputy Sheriff and tax collector, was shot under the left eye, the ball lodging in the back part of his head. A probing of four inches failed to discover the ball. He has made an affidavit against Gilmer, who is not yet arrested, but gives himself up in the morning. The affair seems shrouded in mystery. It is not yet known whether Crosby's injuries are mortal, but it is supposed that they are.

POLITICAL.

New Hampshire.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION AROUSED IN THE SUPREME COURT—OFFICE OF GOVERNOR VACANT.

CONCORD, June 7.—A hearing was had before the Supreme Court this afternoon, Chief Justice Cushing and Associate Justices Ladd and Smith on the bench, in relation to the Senatorial question. The Republicans were represented by Hon. Austin F. Pike, and the Democrats by State Attorney General Lewis W. Clark. The Court reserved its decision.

Pending an election by the Legislature of a Governor, it is claimed that there is now no Governor of New Hampshire, and it is proposed to swear in the President of the Senate as Governor *pro tem.* This, however, would leave the Senate without a quorum and perhaps still further complicate matters.

The Keystone.

As Pennsylvania caps the arch of States, so this celebrated flour stands at the head of the leading brands of flour in this market.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on flour and one per cent on all other goods if paid in ten days from date of bills. T. C. Jenkins, Cleared Front.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TO BE EXAMINED.

LONDON, June 7.—Messrs. Adger and Wicks, appointed by the Federal Union of Agricultural Laborers to make an examination of the Mississippi Valley for the purpose of ascertaining its suitability for settlement by emigrants, will leave for the United States in two weeks.

CHILDREN'S REVIVAL MEETING.

A children's meeting in connection with the revival movement, was held to-day in Bow Hall. The services were conducted by Major Cole, of Chicago. Fully ten thousand children were present. The meeting is said to have been most picturesque, and the singing is described as wonderful. Similar small meetings were held in Victoria Theater and other places.

THE JEFFERSON BORDEN MUTINEERS.

LONDON, June 7.—The three mutineers of the Jefferson Borden will be returned to the United States in fifteen days.

OBITUARY.

Edward Welby Pugin, the English architect, is dead.

Marine News.

LONDON, June 7.—Steamships Acadia and City of Brussels, from New York, and Vaderland, from Philadelphia, arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, June 7.—Arrived—Steamship Britannic, from New York.

European Markets.

LONDON, June 7, 5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open markets for three months' bills is 2 3-8 per cent. Consols for money 94 1-16 per cent; for account 94 1-16. United States 5-20's, 1865, old, 106½; do. 1867, new, 10-40's, 104; new 5's, 103. Railroads—New York Central 91½; Erie 18¾; Illinois Central 95¼; preferred 95. Paris, June 7.—Rentes 111f. 50c. for the account.

ANTWERP, June 7.—Refined Petroleum 28 francs.

LIVERPOOL, June 7.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 7½d.; Orleans, 7¾d. Sales of 8,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Breadstuffs quiet. Flour 24s. 6d. Wheat—No. 2 to No. 1 spring 8s. 2½d. to 10d. Corn 33s. Pork 62s. 6d. Beef 58s. 6d. Lard 48s. Bacon—Cumberland cut 30s. Spirits of turpentine 29s. 6d. Tallow 43s. Cheese—Fine American 54s.

WASHINGTON, D. C. June 7, 1875.

THE COAL STRIKE.

Probability of A General Resumption of Work in the Schuylkill Region—What the Strikers have Lost by Five Months of Idleness—Siney, Parks and Others Indicted at Clearfield.

NEW YORK, June 7.—A dispatch from Pottsville says: It is generally believed among coal operators and other well informed citizens that the miners' strike will end within a fortnight at the furthest, and probably not outlast the present week. The final surrender of the men will not be simultaneous, but one colliery after another will find hands enough ready to abandon the Union to begin operations. To protect them in the assistance of troops will be needed until the strike is definitely abandoned. To-day the following collieries, including all those stopped by the raiders Thursday, will be at work: Heaton & Co.'s, Lincoln, East Franklin and West End, in the lower coal field west of Pottsville; and Eagle Hill, between here and Tamaqua. The whole of the Schuylkill region will thus be dotted with working collieries. The loss to Schuylkill county alone from the five months's suspension of all running operations is estimated at $10,000,000, of which sum the men lose $5,000,000 in wages. If they should carry their point the country must make up this loss by the difference between the old and the proposed new wages, in four years, but as they will certainly be defeated, the whole of this vast sum will be a total loss to them.

ASHLAND, June 7.—This morning ten men were arrested, charged by John Degnant, of Donaldson Patch, with making riotous demonstrations and threats around his premises. Degnant, it seems, was working at a colliery upon terms to suit himself, but not before them.

POTTSVILLE, June 7.—Everything is quiet to-day at Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and other sections of the region. Troops have been withdrawn from Shamokin and returned home.

POTTSVILLE, June 7.—A majority of colliers on the Schuylkin region resumed work this morning. Much uneasiness prevails at Shamokin, owing to the withdrawal of the troops. The citizens have a petition in circulation, praying that the troops may be returned. Notwithstanding the prevailing quiet and peace in this region, many business men are of opinion that attempts will again be made to burn the collieries between Mt. Carmel and Shamokin when the men show a disposition to work and the breakers are not afforded protection.

SINEY AND PARKS INDICTED FOR RIOT AND CONSPIRACY.

CLEARFIELD, PA., June 7.—J. Siney, Xingo Parks and other prominent leaders of the strike, were indicted this afternoon by the Grand Jury for riot and conspiracy. Siney says he is not ready for trial, but the prosecution insists on a trial at this term of court.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day—Rising and stationary barometer, northerly to westerly winds and cooler and clearing weather.

The steamer Nova Scotian, from Liverpool, has arrived at Farther Point.

Reports have been received at Melbourne, from the Fiji Islands, that 50,000 natives have died from epidemic measles.

Since Saturday night a fleet of 190 vessels have arrived at Chicago, including 106 lumber vessels and all the vessels due from Buffalo, which arrived on time.

The Atlantic Cotton Mills of Lawrence, Mass., employing 1,250 operatives, will shut down, on account of the dull market, on the 10th of July, and remain closed till September.

The Secretary of the Treasury orders that hereafter visitors shall not be admitted to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the vaults of the Treasury or any room in which money is kept.

At the session of the International Typographical Union, at Boston, yesterday, two ladies, representatives of the Women's Union of New York, were admitted to seats in the Convention Hall. The delegates were entertained last evening at a banquet by the Franklin Club.

The twenty-two Chicago aldermen who were before Judge Williams last week for contempt of court, in having violated an injunction restraining them from counting the votes cast at the last municipal election, were yesterday morning fined each one hundred dollars and costs, and their counsel were fined each three hundred dollars and costs. They immediately took an appeal.

To-day the Sportsman's Association of Ohio and the National Sportsman's Association will hold conventions in Cleveland. The sessions of the conventions will probably continue until Wednesday evening. On Thursday the National Pigeon Shooting Tournament will commence and continue four days—Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday. Prizes amounting to $4,100 will be awarded. Eighteen thousand wild pigeons have been obtained for the tournament.

A committee of twenty citizens of Columbia, South Carolina, who were appointed to investigate the condition of the city finances, have submitted a report in which they state the municipal debt to be $676,724, mainly contracted by fraudulent practices by the municipal government. A mass meeting of citizens was held last evening and resolutions adopted requesting the Mayor and Aldermen to resign. A letter was read from Governor Chamberlain, expressing sympathy with the objects of the meeting.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

M. Stampili has been elected President of the Swiss National Council.

Spotted Tail, Red Cloud and party were in Chicago yesterday. They leave for Omaha this morning.

F. S. J. Ronald, a prominent tobacco merchant of Louisville, dropped dead in that city yesterday, of apoplexy.

General Henry W. Barry, member of the House of Representatives from Mississippi, died suddenly at Washington, yesterday, of apoplexy.

Reuben R. Springer, of Cincinnati, offers to give $50,000 to assist in the erection of permanent buildings for the Cincinnati Exposition. This offer is conditional upon raising $100,000 additional for the same purpose. An effort will be made to have Springer's gifts consolidated and devoted to a building to be used for the Exposition and Musical Festival, he to give $175,000 and the citizens to contribute $225,000. It is said that several wealthy citizens offer to give liberally to the consolidated fund.

FROM DULUTH.

Character of the Lands Along the Northern Pacific Railroad—Condition of the Road—Head of Navigation on Red River—A Survivor of the Indian Massacre of 1862—A Primitive Vehicle—The Hudson's Bay Country and People, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

DULUTH, June 3, 1875.

Much has been said and written of the country through which the Northern Pacific Railroad runs, and various views have been expressed in regard to its value. One writer pronounces it a barren waste, while another makes it a blissful paradise, so that people at a distance have scarcely been able to get a correct idea of what the country probably amounts to.

I have recently passed over the Minnesota division, which runs from here to Moorhead on the Red River of the North, and will say to your readers that from here to Brainard, where the road crosses the Mississippi, and thirty miles beyond, being about one hundred and fifty miles west of this place, the country is one great desert waste, consisting of lakes, marshes, barrens and tamarack swamps, and entirely unfit the most of the way for the support or comfort of human beings; but from thence to Red river you strike as fine a country and as productive soil as is to be found in the country.

I was surprised to find the road in as good order as it is. The road-bed is a most admirable one. It is well equipped with rolling stock, and its section houses, depots and stations are of the most durable character, and gotten up in the best of style. The railroad office building at Brainard is a very superb structure, and one of much architectural beauty, while the colonists' reception buildings at this place, at Brainard and Moorhead are extensive in their arrangements and well adapted to the comfort of emigrants awaiting transportation to the places of their choice. I had been led to believe that the road had been constructed merely as a *job*, and was agreeably surprised to find it in every particular one of the finest in the country.

Moorhead is considered the head of steamboat navigation on the Red river, and is a place of a population of probably 4,200. Across the Red river, which is here about 125 feet in width, is Fargo, in the Territory of Dacotah, and the Eastern terminus of the Dacotah division. Here the company has its machine shops, engine houses, &c., and there is quite a rivalry between the places, and since the railroad owns the land on which the town is located, and a large hotel built there by the company, Fargo has decidedly the advantage of Moorhead.

There are two lines of steamers running on the Red river between Moorhead and Fort Garry, a distance of 250 miles by land, which, on account of the crookedness of the stream, sweeps the distance by water to at least 600 miles.

I took passage on the steamer Minnesota, a new steamer built during the present season, which registers about 1,100 tons and is in all particulars such a vessel as the stern-wheelers of the Ohio. One of my fellow travelers was a gentleman by the name of Peter Sutherland, who is one of the heaviest merchants at Ft. Garry. He is a Scotchman by birth, but a citizen of the United States, and prizes his citizenship very highly. He has spent at least twenty years on the frontier, and was a trader at the outbreak of the massacre of 1862, and taken prisoner by the Pillager Indians, who held fifty-two white men, women and children, himself and his fellow prisoners. The Pillagers belong to the Chippewas, and there was a large party among them who wished Sutherland to join in a general massacre of the whites, and the decision in this case turned the scale in the position assumed by the Chippewas as well as the fate of the prisoners. The first day the entire council, with the exception of one old chief, voted to kill the prisoners; the old chief got an adjournment; the second day he had won a few over to his side, and the third day the council unanimously voted to release the prisoners and remain true to their former friendship to the whites.

Red river is a very muddy as well as a crooked stream. For about 300 miles it has an average breadth of probably 200 feet until it receives Red Lake river, when it expands to a width of probably 500 feet, while at Fort Garry it is about 700 feet wide. The banks are bluff and generally about twenty feet above the present stage of water; but in the spring of the year the river overflows its banks and floods the country for miles. There is a belt of timber probably one-half mile in width along the bank of most of the way, and the soil is not exceeded in richness and productiveness in any country on the globe.

Carts are largely the only means of transportation to and from the British North American Possessions was by means of Red river carts, which is made of cottonwood, and is that country. The cart is constructed without a particle of iron, not even a nail, and is held together by thongs and wooden pins. It is drawn by oxen, and generally carries from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred weight of goods. It is said that as many as three thousand of these carts would arrive at St. Paul in one season, all laden with Hudson's Bay furs, and in return would load supplies for the Hudson Bay posts. Although between Moorhead and Fort Garry the cart has been superseded by the steamer, the trail across the prairie is still visible, and is about one hundred yards wide, with the tracks very plain, and they look like corn-rows. It is about six years since the first steamer commenced to ply on the Red River, and since then several small towns have sprung up on its banks, but as a general thing the settlements are as yet but sparse in the United States, but after crossing into Canada, you are scarcely out of sight of a house, such as the houses are here.

The settlers are French and half-breeds, whose ancestors came here as employees of the Hudson Bay Company, and build their huts on the banks of the river in close proximity to each other, and the Government has confirmed their claims, allowing each one hundred and sixty acres of land to extend back from the river, thus making some of these farms run back as much as three or four miles. The houses are built of logs and thatched with straw. In fact, the third day after leaving Moorhead we reached Pembina, situated at the forks of the Pembina and Red rivers. This is a frontier town of but small pretentions, and I had expected to find more of a place; but of this in my next letter. A. P. H.

FIRE RECORD.

Two Buildings Burned at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 7.—A fire at three o'clock this morning, corner of Broad and Front streets, destroyed two three-story brick, occupied respectively by C. G. Black & Co., the Nashville Broom Factory, R. F. Noyins and Black & Co., grocery merchants.

Philadelphia—$60,000.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—John Brown and Sons' extensive cotton and woolen mill, in this city, was dam

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

ANY one who feels an inclination to "shoot folly as it flies" will find rare game in the Democratic press, just now.

THE Democratic press of the State is just now engaged in diluting on the beautiful spirit of "harmony" which pervades the party. Allegheny county furnishes a pretty fair illustration of this general unanimity of total dissent.

THE total value of Boston's foreign exports last week was $675,224, against $323,886 for the corresponding week last year. The total export valuation since the beginning of the year is $15,080,601 against $13,672,363 for the relating period of 1873.

"THE Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL explains that there were not a dozen 'national officeholders' in the Pennsylvania Republican Convention. The explanation was not necessary."—*Memphis Avalanche.*

Except for the Bourbon lie which it effectually exploded.

THE National Camp Meeting for the promotion of holiness, a season of great interest for the Northwest, is to be held at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, commencing July 8 and continuing ten days. This association is not denominational nor local, but national, and composed of representatives of all the various evangelical churches.

EVERYWHERE the same swindle. The Hartford, Connecticut, correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* charges that the present Democratic Legislature of that State is "the weakest body of the kind that has assembled for many years." The next time the people get at these political confidence men there will be the heaviest kind of a reckoning.

THE British Minister at Washington predicts, so it is said, that the Governments of the United States and of England will eventually become alike in their main features. There is hardly a doubt of it—"through the ages one increasing purpose runs, and the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns." The assimilation of England's institutions with our own is only a question of time.

ANOTHER centennial celebration occurs to-day, being the one-hundredth birthday of the venerable Father BOEHM, of New Jersey, the oldest Methodist minister in the world. The anniversary will be celebrated by grand services at Newark, in which all the members of the Conference will participate. The great feature of the day will be a sermon by the venerable centenarian himself. He is in good health, and his mental faculties are still unimpaired.

NEXT on the list comes the centennial celebration of the "Lexington of the Seas." A hundred years ago next Saturday, at Machias, Maine, the first naval battle of the Revolution was fought, the contest being between the sturdy and patriotic fishermen of that town and the British sloop-of-war "Margaretta," the fight together with the capture of the latter, together with several other smaller craft. Extensive State preparations are being made for the proper observance of the event.

THERE are a great many things in this world to be thankful for, notwithstanding the grasshopper, potato-bug, Bourbon politicians and other nuisances. Among the special causes for present thankfulness is the departure of the Indians from Washington. They went there in an ugly frame of mind, have been a pest ever since, and they go home with their heads as sore as when they came. It is a pleasure to know that we will not have any more of their grunting speeches to print, and we shall have additional cause for gratitude when we can say in the same of the BENCHER trial, that the Indians, at least one merit, over the lawyers in the scandal case—their speeches were always short.

IT IS of no use disguising the fact that Pittsburgh is exceedingly dirty at the present time. The summer is upon us, and we may reasonably expect a large increase in the mortality from causes which ordinarily exist at this season of the year. Though the cholera is not anticipated, yet there may be other diseases to become epidemic. Bilious and typhoid types of fevers sometimes become almost as virulent and unmanageable as the pestential epidemics. At any rate the public health is something of a which ought not to be neglected. The authorities charged with the duty of keeping our streets and thoroughfares clean should see that this is done without any delay. The interest of the whole people demands it.

DURING his late tour through the South Vice President WILSON looked more deeply below the surface of things than his entertainers were aware. He has placed on record his opinion that "a principal trouble with the Southern States is that white people generally do not work; that is, not in the sense in which the people in the Middle and Eastern States do." As a general thing the colored people are commendably industrious, and settlers from the North are also energetic and enterprising, but as for the Southern whites themselves they are altogether too high-toned and fine-fibred for the course degradation of labor. In the sweat of somebody else's brow shall thou eat bread, is the way in which they read the riddle of work. When pride marries laziness what can you expect but a swaggering and beggarly brood?

THE Democratic Albany (N. Y.) *Times* is in great tribulation. In view of the frightful revelations of scoundrelism at present being made by rascals who have turned State's evidence, that paper bewails that there seems to be no longer "any honor among thieves," saying:

"Faithfulness to companions in crime is at least entitled to a certain sort of respect, while the guilty informer, although a convenient instrument in the hands of justice, is always despised and held in greater contempt than the convicted criminal who has the manliness not to 'peach' his associates. Even Ingersolls and Garveys of the Tammany ring, the weak-kneed members of the smuggling combination, and the internal revenue defrauders are infinitely meaner than the Sweeneys, the Tweeds, the Anges and the illicit distillers, who possess at least the proverbial honor of their craft."

Now, of what corruption has the editor of that paper been guilty, that he should be so completely demoralized and panic stricken?

THE constant depreciation in the price of silver, leads Dr. LINDERMAN, Director of the Mint, to believe that he can, at an early day, substitute silver coin for our fractional currency. The price of silver has declined in London from 57¾d. per ounce to 55½d., which is equivalent to a decline of five cents per ounce in our currency, and the tendency is still downward. At this rate, silver could not be exported with profit when gold is below 15 premium, and hence the silver could easily be kept afloat if the premium should go down to that point. It is now at 17, but the average for the past year has been below 15, and the present rate is thought to be an exceptional one. The Director of the Mint is doing all he can to get ready to supply silver in sufficient quantities, as soon as resumption is determined upon, and we may therefore look forward to that event with a reasonable degree of certainty.

THE New York *Times* estimates the bonded indebtedness of the railroads of this country at $1,700,000,000, and default has been made in the payment of interest upon $650,000,000, or more than one-third of the whole amount. Upon a very large portion of the bonds in default the companies issuing them promised to pay 8 per cent. interest, and they sold the bonds at 70 cents on the dollar. The purchasers of bonds issued at this rate and bearing such high interest, must have taken them with the knowledge that they were buying very doubtful securities. Their greed overcame their prudence, and there is not much ground for sympathy with them. Nevertheless, the failure of so many roads must inevitably destroy the credit of most American railroad companies abroad, for the time being, and until foreign capitalists learn to discriminate more wisely. Until then, the good must suffer with the bad.

ACCORDING to the report of the Bureau of Statistics for the expired ten months of the current fiscal year, our imports show a decrease of $35,700,000 compared with the year preceding, which is at the rate of seven and three-fourths per cent., this latter period including the first seven months succeeding the panic; but compared with the ten months ending April 30, 1873, the decrease is $96,900,000, or at the rate of seventeen and one-half per cent. During the same period our exports of domestic and foreign articles, specie included, show a decrease of $60,600,000 compared with 1873-4, and of only $3,100,000 compared with 1872-3. AS, however, we have shipped $19,100,000 more specie than last year, the movement has not been so unfavorable as might be inferred from the comparison on goods alone. Taking the exports of goods and specie combined, the business of the ten months shows a decrease of nearly seven per cent. on 1873-4, and of only two and a quarter per cent. on 1872 and 1873.

FRAUDS UPON THE GOVERNMENT.

The arrest of a salesman of one of the leading silk houses in New York for purchasing silks, now known to have been smuggled, and his release upon bail entered by the partners of the house in which he is employed, is a sorry indication of the code of morals prevalent in commercial circles there. It would seem to be no crime, in the eyes of men engaged in extensive business in that city, to purchase smuggled goods. So that they can get silks cheap, and undersell their competitors, they do not care how the goods were obtained by those from whom they buy, nor how much the Government has been cheated. With men standing high in business circles encouraging them in this way to defraud the Government, what wonder is it that smugglers abound, and that fraudulent importations are on the increase? The brotherhood of common thieves would have no market for their stolen wares if there were not places regularly established for the purchase and sale of stolen goods; and the smugglers who swear through their false invoices at the Custom House would have no motive for the crime if there were not houses, professing to be engaged in legitimate business, where they can dispose of their illegal merchandise. The receiver, in law, is as bad as the thief; and the purchaser of smuggled goods is as bad as the smuggler. In the code of mercantile morality that prevails in New York it may be regarded as all right to buy goods dishonestly put upon the market; but in the code of pure conscience it is all wrong. Perjury, collusion with dishonest customs officers, and a breach of the laws, are all involved in getting silks through the Custom House as cotton goods; and he who buys the silks thus got through is an accessary after the fact to the crimes committed in getting them through.

This, of course, presupposes that the house in question knew, or had reason to believe, that the goods were so obtained. If they did not, these remarks do not apply to it or to any others in like circumstances. We do not stop, now, to discuss that point, because we have before us only the evidence given by the United States officers in their prosecution of the case; but the fact that a very lax feeling prevails upon the seaboard with regard to the wrong of cheating the Government is beyond dispute, and it is upon that fact, mainly, we are now commenting.

The whisky frauds and the customs frauds are all based upon the same idea that it is perfectly proper to cheat the Government whenever and wherever you can. It is a very vicious principle, and men in legitimate business should frown it down instead of encouraging it. There must be buyers as well as sellers in all these illegitimate transactions, and the buyer is as criminal as the seller, if he knows or suspects the real state of the case; and whisky offered at less than it can honestly be made for, nad silks put upon the market at prices below what they can honestly be imported for, should, at the very least, awaken the suspicion of buyers and put them on their guard. Commercial immorality must, in the end, sap both public and private morality, and he is doing an injury to the common welfare who, for mere personal gain, connives at a fraud upon the Government or upon any one else.

IF THERE was one thing of which, more than another, Virginia, years ago, was in the habit of boasting, it was her "old-fashioned integrity." According to a correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, however, this mother of States and Presidents has fallen pretty much like Lucifer, and is yearly becoming more and more debased. The explanation which he gives of the causes which have led to this result was the practice of the United States Government, as its armies advanced during the war, of requiring the people to take the oath of allegiance. He says that as nearly every man sympathized with the Southern cause, wherever the oath was taken it was always done *ad nauseam*, and with a mental reservation, and that when the war ended, nearly every one being heavily in debt, the coming of the creditor was regarded as that of a second enemy to strip them of the little which the first had left; "and having felt justified in making any statement to save his property from the Federal troops, and so become accustomed to a somewhat loose way of swearing, it became easy, and, perhaps, not altogether unnatural, for the debtor to keep up a custom that had so well served his purposes when it again became necessary." In other words, lying and perjury have become, by habit, a second nature. A most "chivalrous" exhibit of Southern honor and nobility, truly!

THE Philadelphia *Press*, in an obituary notice of GEORGE O. EVANS, lately deceased, who acquired prominence as a defaulter in a large amount to the State government, says that "up to the latest moment he is said to have spoken only in the kindest terms of all the State officers, who he believed had been goaded into their action against him solely by *malignant* newspaper criticism." It is not surprising that a man situated as Mr. EVANS was during the closing years of his life, should regard any criticism upon *his* course as "malignant," yet, what cause of malice against him had any newspaper in the State? He had been entrusted with the collect on of large sums due the State; he claimed an enormous per centage upon sums not collected by him; and he failed to pay over to the State the sums justly due it, his liability therefor having been established by the judgment of the Supreme Court. The press of the State discussed a case of so much importance, as it was bound to do; but it showed no malice in its criticisms. It could not escape the duty of passing judgment upon the acts of a derelict public officer; and if EVANS had been a philosopher, instead of a morbid, selfish man, he would have regarded those criticisms as much more lenient than malignant.

THE current number of the *Unitarian Review* contains an unusually able paper by Dr. PEABODY on the question of the co-education of the races. The author holds firmly to the opinion that co-education is the wise rule, but places little reliance on the policy of its enforcement by law. One of the most caustic passages in the essay is that in which he exposes the wicked absurdity of that provision of the Kentucky school law by which the colored schools are made to depend largely on the fines and forfeitures collected from colored lawbreakers. He pungently says: "As the colored population has, confessedly, much less property in proportion to its numbers than belongs to the dominant race, it is evident that the colored schools can be well maintained only by extraordinary enterprise and fertility in crime and misdemeanor on the part of the blacks, and that the rising generation must suffer for want of improvement in manners and morals ever improvement in the risen generation." may take place in the risen generation." The provision is a disgrace alike to the statute book and to the Democratic legislators who placed it there. Our friends in that State would do well to give this matter an airing during the pending political campaign.

REFERENCE has already been made in this paper to the new French invention of "toughened glass." In New York, last Saturday, a number of experiments were publicly made at the Cooper Institute, to test the alleged merits of the invention. The experiments were made by Professor EGGLESTON, of the Columbia College School of Mines. The paper state that the manufacture was submitted to an almost endless string of severe experiments, throwing glass saucers on the floor, causing extraordinary weights to test the force of resistance of the glass, and submitting lamp chimneys or saucers to a tremendous heat. Public expectations are said to have been more than realized, and the *Commercial Advertiser* observes: "There can be not the least doubt, after such long experiments made before an audience largely composed of glass manufacturers, of merchants, and scientists, as to the superiority of this glass, which preserves all the reflective and polishing qualities of the ordinary glass, while the toughened article is a hundred times stronger, and only costs five per cent. more to be manufactured than the glass now known."

THE Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* wants the Republicans to nominate a man for President who is "a statesman and who is also an honest man. He must be so new to public life as not to have been involved in any of the doubtful measures which have brought reproach upon the party and disgrace upon the country, and he must have been sufficiently tried to give the people assurance of his capacity and integrity." How can a man "new to public life" be a statesman? And in what way can an untried man give assurance of capacity and integrity? The man who has not taken part in the political struggles of the past fifteen years is a fossil, and not a statesman; and the man just coming upon the stage, new and untried, is too callow a bird to set up for an eagle. The man we need for a candidate is one who is not new to public life, but who has been in it long enough to be well known, and who has passed through the seven-times heated furnace without the smell of fire upon his garments. We do not want a merely negative man for a candidate, but one who has earned his claim to statesmanship by actual contact with the leading questions of the day.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Another planet has swum into our ken.

An insurance "war to the knife" has begun in Boston.

And now the grasshoppers have invaded the Yellowstone Park.

There was last year a reduction of 724 in the number of breweries in the country.

"O that mine enemy would write a book." Sherman accomplished the Job.

Eli Perkins is writing up his travels. He can go further and see less than even a Mohammedan.

That plan for a National Prohibitory party has all the elements necessary to a gigantic failure.

Only forty-eight college commencements occur during the present month throughout the country!

Boston is priding itself greatly over its foreign trade, which is larger, this year, than ever before.

Apparently the *Post* has hope that the Ultramontane tail will waggle the Democratic dog, this year.

Let us have peas! Cart loads of 'em, green, are now almost daily shipped from Nashville northward.

The *Post* is troubled with Bismarckphobia. Don't make a Vatican waste-pipe of yourself, neighbor.

Moralizes the St. Louis *Times*: "Put a beggar on horseback and he'll ride," etc. Whither bound, Gath?

Railroad construction appears to be more active in Southern California than in any other section of the country.

According to a Western journal railroads are now built of three gauges—broad gauge, narrow gauge and mortgage.

There is talk of making General Bragg President of the Texas Agricultural College. He might raise grapes.

The potato bugs are said to have settled in Western New York in numbers almost rivaling the Kansas grasshoppers.

"In a word," say the Texas papers, "there is a promise of a year of plenty such as has never been witnessed." That's good.

Ex-Governor Carney, of Kansas, has put his foot in it. He is in the wholesale boot and shoe business in St. Louis and is waxing rich.

Twenty-two locomotives are now in course of construction at one shop in Philadelphia, destined for South American railroads.

General Butler says he has "renounced the devil and all his works." This means that he no longer subscribes for Democratic newspapers.

The "impoverished" South. Buildings aggregating in value more than a half million dollars are now in course of erection in Atlanta, Ga.

The St. Louis *Journal* says "the recent heavy rains have about finished the chinch bug in those sections where it had made its appearance."

West Point is now holding out its attractions to visitors in the shape of the examination of the cadets, prior to the commencement exercises.

The *Salt Lake Mining Gazette* estimates the gold and silver production of the States and Territories during the past twenty-six years at $1,650,830,480.

The Prussian Government has undertaken to reform the orthography of the German language. We make our avowal that we are consonant.

Says the Boston *Post*: "We may expect attic wit from Garrett in his controversy with Scott." Not at all. He is being brought to a-basement.

The old engine house at Harper's Ferry, in which John Brown and his party were stormed and captured, is now used by an undertaker as a hearse house.

Austrian trade returns for the first quarter of the year show that the imports have fallen off by 5½ per cent., but the exports have increased by 12½ per cent.

Albany's iron company, which was organized to swamp Troy's iron interests, has been very unfortunate. The works will be closed at the end of the present month.

"What a fall was there." The average freight charge on wheat this year from Chicago to the seaboard is only 11.3 cents, against 16.3 cents in 1874, and 19.2 cents in 1873.

An ingenious Indiana burglar sent a lot of complimentary circus tickets to a family the other day, and while they were enjoying the show he careered through their house.

One million two hundred thousand pounds of honey from a single county seems prodigious for an industry only about three years old. Yet this is what San Diego county, California, claims.

Two bushels of revolutionary cannon balls and a number of knives and bayonets were ploughed up in a field in Westchester county, New York, the other day, after having lain undisturbed for a hundred years.

French exports for the first four months of this year show an increase of 149,000,000 francs over the corresponding period in 1874. The total imports were 39,000,000 less. The customs revenue increased 15,000,000 francs.

The dividends payable in Boston this month aggregate $1,264,777. Manufacturing companies continue to make a poor showing, and those which have not already settled down to three per cent. are steadily approaching that figure.

PERSONAL.

Victoria Woodhull has accepted an invitation to found a "progressive" community on Valcour Island in Lake Champlain.

Vice President Wilson says that one object of his recent visit to ex-Vice President Breckenridge was to obtain certain historical facts in the latter's possession for use in his "History of Slavery."

Rev. Dr. Curry, a prominent New York Methodist, is going to Europe to see if the Methodist bishops are not in the line of apostolic succession, as well as their Roman Catholic and Episcopal brethren.

Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, who has been in the Good Samaritan Hospital, in Cincinnati, for some days, suffering from a severe though not dangerous illness, is now, his physicians say, rapidly improving.

Paymaster George W. Long, of the United States steamer Swatara, just arrived from a long voyage, was found insensibly drunk in the streets of New York at a late hour on Saturday night. He had $10,000 in gold in a pouch slung over his shoulder, but luckily no one took any interest in his case but a policeman.

Sarah, the wife of Abraham, gave birth to Isaac at the ripe age of ninety. Sarah, the wife of Jackson, of Denver, Col., now steps forward, having achieved her three score and ten, and presents her astonished lord with a boy and a girl at one and the same time, this performance being commonly called "having twins."

Captain Gray, of the Pacific Mail steamship Acapulco, upon approaching New York on his last trip "slowed up" and proceeded with the utmost caution, owing to a fog. Evidently a commander who appreciates his responsibility. But what is his reward? The passengers made complaint at the office that they actually lost thirty-six hours in getting in port, owing to the captain's timidity.

During his late visit to the West Vice President Wilson met Conductor Patch, of the Rock Island Road, whom he had not seen in thirty-five years. Patch well remembered the incident, which the Vice President had forgotten, when Mr. Wilson came to a certain boarding-house, in Natick, Mass., for lodging, with all his possessions tied up in a cotton handkerchief. He was then a journeyman shoemaker. He and Patch ate at the same table for several months. It was a jovial, hearty reunion, and they had a good time over those old days.

THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

Duration of the Term—Re-eligibility.

NO. I.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The questions of the duration of the Presidential term, and re-eligibility of a citizen who is or has been an incumbent of the office, have been again brought before the public, and in a form to make considerable lodgment in the public mind. The resolutions introduced into the House of Representatives of the last Congress, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, by which the Executive term was to be extended to six years, and eligibility to the office limited to a single term, failed to pass the House for want of the constitutional majority of two-thirds, but received the support of a majority of all the members voting. This action of the more popular branch of the National Legislature would seem to indicate a wide and not very unequal division of public sentiment on the subject, and a probability that the American people will have before them, in the near future, the duration of the Executive term, and eligibility for more than one term, in the form of political if not party questions. The views expressed by the President, in his recent letter in reference to re-eligibility, have had the effect of still further exciting public interest on this subject.

There is much that is interesting and instructive in the article on the "Duration of the Executive Term," published in the *Galaxy* magazine for December, 1874. The discussion of the subject by the author is temperate, fair and almost without any tinge of political or partisan prejudice. The argument drawn from an array of evils, charged to be inseparably incident to the frequent recurrence of Presidential elections and the ambition of our Chief Magistrates to continue in office beyond the term for which they were elected, is impressive if not convincing. His conclusions, too, are in no inconsiderable degree supported by the authority of distinguished American statesmen who have at different periods put their opinions on record. It cannot be denied that the presentation of the subject by the author in its present bearings, and with its historical surroundings, is timely and well fitted to arrest the attention of thoughtful minds. It is in no spirit of controversy, and with no political or partisan object, but chiefly because the author of the article referred to seems to give the importance of authority to the mere opinions of distinguished Americans who are held by all of us in respect and veneration, and because he presents a picture of evils incident to the eligibility of our Chief Magistrates to re-election, which a large portion of the American people do not recognize as faithful portraiture, that the writer proposes to present the subject from another and nearly opposite point of view.

The term of the Presidential office and the eligibility of the Chief Magistrate to re-election are subjects which have been much discussed by able statesmen and publicists at different periods of our history, without definite result other than leaving the Constitution in this particular unchanged. These discussions were, for the most part, the mere contention of opposing theories; unenlightened by any extended experience of the working of the Executive Department of the American Government as established by the Constitution. In the formative period we were without precedents of our own which might serve as a lamp to our feet, and those drawn from other republics, ancient or modern, were but misleading fires. We, now, have eighty-five years of experience of the operation of the executive branch as originally constituted. Nearly all of the great questions relative to the powers and duties of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, which formally divided parties, if not definitely settled and determined, have at least received a practical solution. The Presidential office has been filled successively by eighteen citizens—thirteen of whom were elected by the people, two by the House of Representatives and three succeeded to the office from Vice Presidency. Some of these were chosen from considerations of personal merits and public services in the army; some were selected as statesmen of wisdom and experience, while others were elected as the mere representatives of party, and with little or only a subordinate, reference to their qualifications for the great office. Seven Presidents have been re-elected; three received the nominations of their respective parties for re-election, but were defeated by the people; four, desiring re-election, failed to obtain party nomination; three died in office, one of whom had been re-elected; twenty, it was understood, declined further service in the Presidential office after having served each one full term. Two Presidential elections have been held in time of war and great public peril; several in seasons of great financial depression; others under circumstances of great and apparently unwholesome popular excitement, and only two or three without the attending circumstances of personal and party animosities and excited popular passions. In these eighty-five years the thirty odd millions have increased into a nation of forty millions; while the business industries of the country have grown in a much larger proportion. The relations of the Government which were, then, practically confined to a narrow border of land on our Atlantic coast, now extend to the Pacific Ocean. Our government has passed beyond the "tide of successful experiment." Put on the trial of its powers in a season of dreadful war, it exhibited a strength which astonished all Europe. The Englishman who at the close of the last century was so confident that

"When Hector dies Ilion is no more."

found the Government even stronger after the death of General Washington, and that no one man's life was indispensable to its continued prosperous existence. The bitterest enemy of American institutions abroad no longer concedes that the United States has a strong, stable, successful government. It may, then, be safely assumed that our National Government has passed through the formative period, and that the principal business of American statesmen is not now government making, but government administration. If our institutions in any particular need reform, our own experience as a nation will furnish a safe and sufficient guide in making it, without recurrence to untried theory or the misleading example of other so-called republics. The mere theoretical opinion of the statesmen who made the Constitution in 1787, and who took part in the administration of the Government in the earlier stages of its existence, can, therefore, have but little weight unless confirmed by the experience of the eighty-five years of our national life under the Constitution.

Examples drawn from abroad are of still less value in determining the questions at issue. Our Republic is *sui generis*, and rests on principles of government peculiar to itself. A very distinguished French publicist, Edouard Laboulaye, in his commentaries on the Constitution of the United States, points out the fundamental differences between the American Republic and the different French republics, so-called. On page six of his commentaries—third edition, published in 1868—he observes that in France "popular sovereignty means the national will. It extends to everything, it comprehends everything. In the French sense, sovereignty is absolute, consequently despotic, and ends in tyranny. It is not so understood by the Americans. On page two the weakness of the principle is the general will applied to the common interests of the country. But the common interests are not everything. Beyond things there are persons, rights, over which the general will has no empire. Conscience, thought, speech, liberty of action, are things which belong to the individual in his quality of citizen; not in his quality of citizen; no individual, no collection of individuals, no majority has any right to invade these. The law is made to protect and not to determine my liberty. It has the right to punish me when I invade the liberty of another, but it has no right to intervene, when, in respect to that question of liberty, I only exercised my independence well or ill."

Again, on page seven, he says, speaking of the United State: "the sovereignty of the people has its limits, only a restricted domain, a political domain, and in consequence it is a benefit to all and a danger to none. * * * Let any one read the amendments of the American Constitution, and he will see with what admirable wisdom the American people has placed beyond the reach of the action of Congress religious liberty, the liberty of speech, the liberty of the press, and the liberty of the person. It is in order to protect these rights that the State exists. * * * *

"By this it will be seen that in invoking the sovereignty of the people, a Frenchman and an American express by the same word two different ideas."

It will be seen that in France there are no individual rights placed beyond the reach of government action. The majority determines both the rights of the State and of the individual; or, rather, there are no individual rights in France distinguished from those of the citizen; and hence, our author remarks that under French republics "the martyrs were rebels, and the executioners had right on their side, for they were the most numerous and the strongest. The parliamentary assemblies are the depositaries of the absolute sovereignty of the people, and thus to absolutize monarchy succeeded parliamentary omnipotence. Liberty and humanity are things, but in certain points lost by it." The same author observes, with great truth and force, that since 1789 all French legislatures have moved in the same circle, and that circle was a narrow one; that they imperfectly comprehended the range of the questions on which they acted, and that solutions were superficial and often false; that the Americans, more happy than the French, because they were accustomed to liberty, had gone deeper into the science of government, and that the latter would do well to go to the American school if they wished to correct prejudices which had cost them useless tears, blood and miseries. What is here said of the several French republics, so-called, is equally applicable to the late Spanish Republic, and marks the broad line of difference between the Government of the United States and all other republics, ancient or modern. We do not even use the term sovereignty in the sense which other nations give to it. What is called sovereignty elsewhere is an indivisible supreme power in the state. In England it is said to be lodged in the King, lords and commons; in absolute monarchies it is supposed to reside in the royal or imperial office, and in republics in the parliamentary assemblies. Both in theory and in practice this power is omnipotent. There is no sovereign power in the United States in this sense of the term. The great mass of human rights in our country is placed entirely beyond the reach of legislative, executive and judicial power. There can be no government intervention in reference to these rights except to protect them from invasion, or to redress wrongs committed against them. They are essentially individual rights, and belong to the American as an individual man, and not in his quality as a citizen of the American Republic.

CROP NOTES.

In Southwestern Ohio fruit is coming on nicely.

Kentucky tobacco growers are setting out plants.

Crops look splendidly all along the Kaw Valley, in Kansas.

The grain and grass fields of the Cumberland Valley, Pa., look promising.

The corn crop of last year amounted to 854,000,000 bushels; average price 65c.

In Dodge county, Wisconsin, countless chinch bugs have come to plague the farmers.

The barley crop in Ohio is heading out well, but the heads are exceedingly close to the ground.

The wheat crop in Southern Illinois and Indiana is reported to look well, and will yield a full average.

Considerable more grain has been sown in the Southern States than in past years, and it is doing well.

In the country surrounding Memphis the crop prospect is very promising, and farmers are jubilant.

In Northwestern Ohio, since the recent rains, wheat promises at least half a crop, oats and grass look well, and farmers are very much encouraged.

Cut worms have been making havoc of the growing corn in Madison county, Ohio, on sod land, and many farmers have had to replant entire fields. Wire worms have also done some damage.

In Central and Western Michigan wheat and small crops are doing well. Fruit growers say they will have half a crop of peaches. More trees are alive and thriving than was expected a month ago.

It is not republics alone that are ungrateful. A general officer of the British army has just commenced an action against the Government to compel it to pay over to himself and his companions their share of the booty acquired during the Indian mutiny in 1857.

The Pace that Kills.

"It is the pace that kills." People who live fast get old rapidly. Nothing wears out the constitution like dissipation and late hours. Hygeia, goddess of health, bitterly revenges herself upon all who break her laws, not alone those who do so wantonly, but even those who are compelled by hard necessity. Constant overwork saps the physical structure with no less certainty, if less rapidly, than dissipated habits. There is, however, an antiseptic which, so far as it is in the power of medicine to retard the wear and tear of the system thus accelerated, achieves that object most successfully. This preservative is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a vitalizing agent without a peer. Premature decay, whether it be the result of inherent weakness, hard work, continuous anxiety, dissipation or disease, is stayed in its withering career, and the exhausted and shattered system powerfully reinforced by this general restorative.

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Which Buyers will find well worthy of Inspection before making their purchases.
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Nos. 165,
167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny,
Extraordinary Good Bargains offered in New and Desirable Goods during the present week always NEW, FRESH and DESIRABLE. Buyers will consult their interest by looking through our stock.
NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS
Of all Desirable Materials and Colors, from Lowest to Finest Qualities,
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, June 7, 1875.

The week opens quietly both in monetary and general business circles. From the reports of various banks visited we learn that their funds are well employed and that none of them are hunting for investments.

Business moves along pretty much in accordance with the actual requirements of the public, and although the usual summer dullness is felt throughout the whole market the volume of transactions is not far from the average at this period of the year, and is in excess of the amount of business reported earlier in the season.

—The jobbers who supply the country merchants of this neighborhood, and the retail dealers of the city buy goods only when they are wanted, preferring to take the chances of the fluctuations in prices and to make frequent purchases rather than carry large stocks of goods. Speaking of this characteristic of the market the *Shipping List* says:

"The advantages of this system, over the old one of making large bills on long credits are so obvious that they need only be restated. They are, moreover, in accordance with the absolute demand for retrenchment—for an abatement of that extravagance which infected all classes under the stimulus of war prices. There has been a heavy shrinkage in most kinds of goods during the last year or two—in some cases 50 per cent.—for profit, and too little in others—but it is evident that the bottom has not been reached in a majority of instances. The idea of living more frugally, and of making a more productive and profitable use of means, individually and as a community, is beginning to take root among the people, and it will be necessary for business to conform to this economical tendency. A good many weak firms will thus, doubtless, be forced to the wall, but the soundest ones will be all the better for the weeding out process. Meanwhile, new enterprises, involving large capital are very generally avoided, for the reason that they offer no certain return for investment. This will account for the unusually large amount of money lying idle in the banks, or investing in public securities of one kind or another."

—The committee appointed at a meeting of the bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad in Michigan, to propose a plan for the organization of the road, have presented their report, which we condense as follows:

"It is proposed that Johnston Livingston, of New York; Frederick Billings, of Woodstock, Vt.; George Stark, of Boston; Wm. Thaw, of Pittsburgh; Thomas A. Scott, of Philadelphia, and John R. Denison, of Baltimore, shall constitute a committee to attend the sale of the road and property, and to bid in the same, with a view to purchasing the same for the benefit of all the persons entitled thereto, and to pay the purchase price by turning the assets of the road and to assume the management of the road and to attend to paying the bonds and managing the business incident to the carrying out of the plan. The capital stock of the company shall be fixed in the acts of incorporation, and shall be divided into common and preferred stock, and the present stockholders shall surrender their certificates of stock into the hands of the committee when the road shall be purchased. Preferred stock shall be created and issued to the amount of $51,000,000 for the following purposes: $30,000,000 for the principal of the outstanding $30 bonds, and the interest thereon due and to become due up to and including July 1, 1875, at 6 per cent. currency, per annum; and also to retire the principal and interest on the land grant bonds of 1875, and the land warrant bonds; to pay the floating debt, not protected under the foregoing provisions; to purchase lands and for the purpose of carrying into effect this plan. Common stock shall be issued to the amount of $21,000,000, and $21,000,000 of 7 per cent. preferred stock. To provide the means to complete and equip the road there shall be issued first mortgage bonds not to exceed an average of $25,000 per mile of road actually completed and equipped, and secured by the first United States, to be secured by a mortgage or mortgages which shall be first and paramount lien on the whole line of road, constructed and to be constructed, and on the equipment, property, lands and franchises, acquired and to be acquired, including the franchise to be a corporation, subject only to the rights of the holders of the preferred stock to convert their stock into the bonds of the company, now owned or hereafter to be acquired, according to the terms of the act of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota and Territory of Dakota, and also the right to the proceeds of the sales of said lands, to be used in the extinguishment of said stock, until any default is made in the performance of the provisions of the principal of these bonds shall be payable forty years after date, and the interest and sinking fund may be made payable in gold."

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET,
NEW YORK, June 7, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The stock market opened strong but soon fell off. Pacific Mail showing the most weakness. It has since rallied and again quickly sold off, but not so heavily as at the first decline. It has continued this fluctuation for the day and prices have been 80 mercantile that it has been impossible to judge of the market from one moment to another.

Considerable strength was given to stocks by the report from Washington that the finances, so far as the Treasury Department is concerned, had been settled between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania companies. Later news from Philadelphia assured us that Messrs. Scott and Garrett were in consultation with a view to the probable chance of a settlement of the long pending railroad war. Those dispatches had good effect and caused a considerable short speculation, resulting in the highest prices of the day and in some cases the highest of the week. Besides this the market has been devoid of feature or interest.

Indications point to a better market next week, with a prospect of advance in investment shares. This is foreshadowed by the strength to-day in Central Pacific and Michigan Southern, the former selling up to 104 and the latter to 103½.

There is quite a large short interest outstanding, which is reflected in the borrowing demand and rates for loans.

The market closes strong at quotations.

Yours truly, TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
June 7, 1875.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	117	116½	116½	117	117	117
U. S. C., 1881, coup	118½	118½	118½			118½
5-20's, 1864	118½	118½	118½			118½
5-20's, 1865	118½	118½	118½			118½
5-20's, 1865, new	118½	118½	118½			118½
5-20's, 1867	120	120	120			120
5-20's, 1867, registered	120½	120½	120½			120½
5-20's, 1868	120½	120½	120½			120½
10-40's	118½	118½	118½			118½
10-40's, coupon	118½	118½	118½			118½
Currency 6's	122½	122½	122½			122½
Pacific Mail	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Western Union Tel	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
Quicksilver	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
Pacific Mail	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Panama						
Adams Express	100½			100½		100½
Wells Fargo Express	99			99		99
American Express	60½			60½		60½
U. S. Express	42			42		42
Canada Southern	74½			74½		74½
New York Central	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Erie	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Erie, preferred	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Michigan Central	87			87		87
Michigan Southern	64	64¼	64	64¼	64½	64¼
Illinois Central				100¾		100¾
Cleve., & Pittsburgh				87		87
Chicago & North'w'n	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
Chicago & Rock Island				103¾		103¾
R. Island, coupons	98			98		98
Wabash, common	9			9		9
Fort Wayne	98			98		98
Ohio & Mississippi	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Union Pacific	94			94		94
Harlem	135			135		135
Hannibal & St. Jo	18			18		18
Iron Mountain	19			19		19
Ohio & Miss.	29¾			29¾		29¾
North Carolina, Ap'l	33			33		33
South Carolina, July	23			23		23
Missouri 6's	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½

[By Associated Press.]
Gold closed at 116¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@5 per cent.

STERLING

Quiet at 487 for sixty days and 489 for sight.

GOLD.

Opened at 117 and closed at 116¾. Borrowing rates 1@2 per cent. Carrying rates 2 per cent. Loans also made flat. Treasury disbursements $484,000. Clearings $20,000,000. Customs receipts $236,000.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds strong. Railroad bonds firm. State bonds quiet. Stocks opened heavy and lower. Lake Shore showing a decline of 1½ per cent., Pacific Mail 1 per cent., and the remainder of the list from ½@2½ per cent. as compared with the closing quotations of Saturday. A recovery of from ¼@¾ per cent. followed, but this was partially lost at second call. At close the market was generally weak and dull, with the lowest quotations of the day. New York Central alone supplied strength, declining to 102¾, regular and 103, seller sixty days. Lake Shore closed at 69½. Both of these stocks fell off promptly after the announcement of the railroad war. Pacific Mail fell off to 33¼ (ex) and closed at 33¾. Union Pacific advanced to 94 and fell to 93¾ in final sales. Rock Island declined to 103, and Erie sold as low as 19¾ for sixty days. The latter changes were otherwise unimportant. Dullness was a prominent feature of the market throughout the day. The following were the prices at noon on Saturday was in regard to certain freights held up by a particular bearing upon the great contest between the trunk lines, which seems as bitter as ever.

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Transactions at the Stock Exchange 176,000 shares, of which 25,000 were Pacific Mail, 41,000 Western Union, 25,000 Erie, 37,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 Ohio and Mississippi and 3,000 Union Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
Canton	60	Do preferred	57
Qt. Tel	76¾	Wabash	9¼
Mariposa	10½	Do preferred	15
Adams Express	99	Fort Wayne	97
Wells-Fargo Ex	100	Illinois Central	100½
American Express	60¾	Do preferred	90
U. S. Express	42	Chicago & Alton	109½
Pacific Mail	33¾	Ohio & Mississippi	29¾
New York Central	102½	Ohio & Mississippi	29¾
Erie	19¾	Do preferred	37½
Michigan Central	87	Burlington & Q	114½
Harlem	135	Lake Shore	69¾
Reading	100½	Do preferred	92
Mich. Central	67	Illinois Central	100¾
Cleveland & Pitts	87¾	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	25
Northwestern	39½	Western Un. Tel. stock	76¾
Do preferred	55½	Central Pac. bds	103½
Rock Island	103¾	Quicksilver bds	18½
N. Central	102¾	Del. & Lack	117
St. Paul	37¾	Bankers' Bills	487½
GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	118½	C. & P. R. R., 1895	124¾
5-20's, 1864	118½	New 5's	118
5-20's, 1865	118½	10-40's	118½
5-20's, 1865, new	118½	Current Pac. stock	74½
5-20's, 1867	120¼		
STATE BONDS.			
Missouri 6's	102½	Virginia, old	35
Tennessee, old	52¾	N. Carolina, old	29
Tennessee, new	36	S. Carolina, new	11
Virginia, new	35		

The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	49¾	
Reading, sales	100	
United Co's. of N. Jersey	129½	130
Oil Creek, sales	65	
Lehigh Valley, sales	58¾	
Central Transportation, sales	45½	
Pittsburgh, sales	83	
Pittsburgh, Cin. & St. L. m. b. sales	75	

[By Associated Press.]
Gold closed at 116¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@5 per cent.

STERLING

Quiet at 487 for sixty days and 489 for sight.

GOLD.

Opened at 117 and closed at 116¾. Borrowing rates 1@2 per cent. Carrying rates 2 per cent. Loans also made flat. Treasury disbursements $484,000. Clearings $20,000,000. Customs receipts $236,000.

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Tennessee, new	36	S. Carolina, new	11
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GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, June 7, 1875.

The wet and disagreeable weather, which prevailed to-day, checked trade very materially and made commercial circles dull and uneventful. The volume of transactions was, as was to be expected, comparatively limited, and prices were nominally unchanged in all important respects. The receipts of merchandise continue liberal, and the prospect is that the week will bring an increase in activity. The satisfactory appearance of the crops and the improving prospects of the iron trade are good reasons for believing that the summer and fall of 1875 if not very prosperous for the Pittsburgh merchants will be far more satisfactory than any business season since 1873.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,504	Apples, bbls	39
Cheese, lbs	278	Corn, bus	3,348
Wheat, bus	1,825	Oats, bus	5,420
Butter, pkgs	52	Bacon, pcs	4,093
Lard, pkgs	46	Hay, bales	455

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market to-day was quiet and easy. Corn and oats continue to come in freely and there is a liberal movement in wheat, with quotations not materially altered. We quote choice Kentucky and Michigan white wheat at $1.30@1.33; Ohio and Illinois amber $1.30@1.33; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1.25@1.30; spring wheat is easy at $1.18@1.20; No. 3 Chicago spring at $1.16@1.18. Corn was moving steadily at easy prices. We quote sacked at 58@60c per bushel for yellow and 57@58c for high mixed; 56@57c for mixed and white. Ear closed quotable at 77@80c. Oats continued in liberal supply and easy, but quotably unchanged at 70@75c per bushel for white; 68@69c for mixed. Rye is nominal at $1.15@1.20. There is nothing doing in barley. The receipts of rye and barley during the week were unimportant. Jobbing prices of corn and oats rule 2@3c above quotations. The comparative receipts (cor.) movement) at the lake ports from August 1st to May 25, inclusive, for four years were as follows:

	1874-5.	1873-4.	1872-3.	1871-2.
Flour, bbls.	4,441,061	5,318,985	4,737,442	4,441,044
Wheat, bus	91,452,288	70,648,929	62,501,983	35,524,561
Corn, bus	37,704,316	36,782,762	31,442,906	11,737,402
Oats, bus	31,284,844	24,584,657	21,389,026	22,982,022
Barley, bus	5,520,068	6,924,218	9,027,750	6,624,437
Rye, bus	1,966,661	1,610,661	1,210,000	2,684,437
Total bus	134,330,873	116,470,527	124,571,665	118,451,462

FLOUR—The jobbing trade was moderately active with prices rather easy. We quote wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: Double white wheat flour at $6.50; No. 1 amber wheat do $6.25; red wheat flour $5.00; in sacks, 5c per bbl less. Prices of the jobbing dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7.00@7.50; No. 1 do $6.50@7.00; choice brands of red winter wheat flour $6.50; rye flour $5.00; Graham flour $5.50@6.00; self-raising flour, in 5 lb packages, $3.25@3.50; self-raising flour, in 3 lb packages, $3.25@3.50; cornmeal $3.75; oatmeal $5.00@5.50.

BUCKWHEAT—Is quoted at $3.00 per bushel; prairie $2.00@2.50. Sales from store were active at $3.00@3.50. Loose hay is selling at $20.00@22.00 for timothy and $16.00@18.00 for clover.

MILL FEED—The market is active with prices rather irregular. We quote bran at $16.00@17.00; shorts $17.00@18.00; mixed at $15@15.50; chopped feed $17.50@18.50; coarse meal $18.00@19.00.

MALT—The market is quiet. We quote at $1.20@1.30 per bushel for Western; Pittsburgh malt is quoted at $1.40@1.50 per bushel.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Choice are in demand and nearly out of the market: quotable at $4.50@5.00; medium grades are coming in freely and selling at $2.00@3.50.

APPLE BUTTER—Is dull and inactive. We quote at 5@6c per pound in kegs, for prime; 4½@4½c for common.

BEANS—The market is steady. We quote prime white navy at $1.90@2.00 per bushel; medium at $1.85@1.90; fair to good $1.70@1.80.

BUTTER—The market is relatively to-day with choice gilt-edged selling up to 24@25c; strictly prime 20@22c; medium dull and in no request, at 16@18c.

CHEESE—The market is tolerably active with a downward tendency. We quote full cream per lb for Ohio factory: New York Goshen 13@13c; Switzer 17@18c; Limberger 12@12c.

EGGS—The market is dull and prices were made cleaning up the odd lots of Ohio and Pennsylvania, but it is more than probable the coming week will develop a handsome rush in this line, and the usual preparations for the new crop be at once commenced."

Petroleum.

JUNE 8.—The week opened yesterday morning with a strong and advancing market for both crude and refined petroleum, and by noon an advance in crude of 56@7c was recorded, carrying the quotation for shipment off up to 4½@4¾ on the cars. Advices from New York and Philadelphia indicate the existence of a stronger feeling in the refined markets, both there and in Europe, and while prices here were not quotably higher there was a much more buoyant tone to the market.

CRUDE—We quote at Oil City as sold at 2¾@3 1/2; Union do $1.17½@1.20; immediate shipment $1.07½@1.10; transactions aggregated 14,500 barrels at Parkers and 1,000 barrels at other points. The market was firm and prices were lower here.

REFINED—The firm tone of the Eastern markets, and the determination of holders and refiners not to sell below present quotations holds the market up to the prices ruling at the close of last week, although it is very quiet, relatively higher than in the East. We quote standard white on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad at 10½@11c; on Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio at 10½@10¾c; New York delivery is firm at 11½@12c; Philadelphia is quoted at 12@12c for spot; 12½c for June delivery. Barrels more rule at 150@152c.

NAPHTHA—Remain without interest, the market being dull and quotations unchanged at 6½@7 50 for city made; $1.10@1.20 for country do.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, June 7.—The *Courier* says: Although consignments of oil are coming in, the price varied but little. United opened at $1.18½ bid, and advanced to $1.21½, declined to $1.16½, and advanced to $1.18½ at the close. Sales were made at $1.18½@1.20. There is nothing doing in barley. The receipts of rye and barley during the week were unimportant. Jobbing prices of corn and oats rule 2@3c above quotations. The comparative receipts (cor.) movement) at the lake ports from August 1st to May 25, inclusive, for four years were as follows:

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MALT—The market is quiet. We quote at $1.20@1.30 per bushel for Western; Pittsburgh malt is quoted at $1.40@1.50 per bushel.

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APPLES—Choice are in demand and nearly out of the market: quotable at $4.50@5.00; medium grades are coming in freely and selling at $2.00@3.50.

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CITY MATTERS.

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Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., June 7, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29 881	54	79	N. E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
2 P. M.	29 878	68	51	N.W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	29 831	55	74	.....	Calm.	Fair.

Mean barometer...29.885 Highest thermom... 69
Mean thermometer...58 Lowest thermom... 50
Rainfall.....68

Keystone.

This reliable flour may be had at the price that much common flour sells at. See advertisement.

Small Pox in Jail.

It was discovered yesterday by Dr. McKelvey, Jail Physician, that a prisoner, named Casper Hilber, had the small-pox. Hilber was committed some days since by Mayor Phillips, of Allegheny, for a term of thirty days, for drunkenness. Word was sent to Health Physician Hoch, and the case was at once cared for.

He Was Taken In.

Eva Bayard and Maud Watson, women of the town were arrested yesterday and held to bail for a hearing before Mayor McCarthy on a charge of larceny from the person of Elijah Hushen, a countryman. Hushen the other evening visited a disreputable house and there lost his pocket book.

Sudden Death.

Alderman Butler held an inquest yesterday on the body of Wm. Spratt, who died suddenly Sunday night at his boarding house (Mrs. Wallace's, on Bedford avenue, near Washington street). The jury found that death was caused by dropsy of the heart. The deceased was about thirty-five years of age.

A Lamp Explosion.

About half-past eight o'clock last evening Chief Engineer Hamill and two companies of the fire department were called to box 213, corner of Penn avenue and Thirty-ninth street. The cause of the alarm was the explosion of an oil lamp in the residence of Mr. Costello, Liberty avenue. No damage was done.

The Anti-Secret Society Convention.

This Convention will assemble in Library Hall, this evening, at half-past seven o'clock. The opening address is entitled "Free Masonry Unveiled." The public are invited to attend and hear the facts from eminent lecturers as able speakers, several of whom will testify from a personal knowledge, having passed beyond the Royal Arch.

Larceny of a Pocketbook.

William H. Young was arrested yesterday by the Mayor's police on a charge of the larceny of a pocket-book and money from Fred. Hecter, a drover of Allegheny. The book contained $100 in fractional currency and foreign coin. When arrested the book and money had been spent, the money was found on the person of Young. The larceny was committed on the 4th inst. Held for a hearing.

Excursions to Atlantic City.

Mr. D. M. Zimmerman, of the Camden and Atlantic Railway, writes to this office a list of excursions to Atlantic City. There are sixty-four on the list, commencing with that of the hotel keepers and cottage owners, to-morrow, and ending on the 30th inst. During the month of August there will be excursions every day except Sunday. Seven are announced for June, and four for September. Atlantic City has unexcelled attractions as a watering place, and is annually visited by a large number of our citizens.

The Case of Finch & Co. vs. Scully.

Judge Collier recently delivered a decision in the case of H. Hamilton Fitzpatrick, for use of S. Finch & Co., vs. J. D. Scully, being an action on a bond in which Scully became surety for Mr. Gumbert, an alleged fraudulent debtor, of Louisiana. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for the amount of the bond, to wit: $10,000, to be released on payment of $8,721 58, subject to the opinion of the Court on the question of the law reserved. Judge Collier rendered a decision in favor of the plaintiffs, and sustaining the verdict.

The State Temperance Convention.

The Temperance Alliance was engaged yesterday in making arrangements for attending the State Convention at Harrisburg one week from to-morrow. There have been no regular delegates appointed, but every temperance man or woman will go will be admitted. Excursion tickets have been secured by the President, and will be on hand at the Alliance rooms on Monday next the morning meeting. Geo. H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, is spoken of as candidate for Governor but has not yet given his assent. Bishop Simpson will probably preside over the Convention.

Violation of the Health Laws.

Mr. Thomas B. Moreland, livery keeper and undertaker, of East Liberty, was prosecuted yesterday before Mayor McCarthy for a violation of the Health laws, and after a hearing was had and judgment was entered for twenty dollars against Mr. M. The law violated is that which requires undertakers to report to the Board of Health and obtain a permit of burial. This is the first case of the kind brought to our Board of Health. It has been found that undertakers were negligent in the matter, and in order to make a few examples that more attention will be paid to the law.

The Proposed New Railroad from the Butler Coal Fields.

A few days ago reference was made in these columns to a statement in the Titusville *Herald*, that a railroad had been projected and was soon to be built from the Butler county coal fields, by way of Franklin and Meadville, to Erie. Upon inquiry we learn that persons will be interested as to movements in that region should see the advertisement of Mr. Lee. As to the road, a company has been organized under the corporate name of the Butler Mining and Manufacturing Company, with a capital of $300,000, who own leases for a large amount of mineral lands in Butler county, and will commence mining in a month, or as soon as the Shenango and Allegheny Railroad is extended about eight miles, which is now building. The railroad may possibly be built to Franklin, (about twenty-five miles,) before long, to get a shorter route for the product of the mines, to Erie and Eastern cities. This is about the extent of the enterprise, as at present developed.

Temperance Alliance.

The weekly meeting of the Alliance was held yesterday at the usual place, President Rabe in the chair.

The crusaders reported concerning street work, and explained that a few hundred persons signed the pledge in the South Common Methodist Church in Allegheny.

It was announced that sixteen delegates have signified their intention of attending the Harrisburg Convention, and more were expected to go.

The following paper was offered by Rev. Mr. Andrews and adopted:

"Inasmuch as we believe in the power and efficiency of prayer, and that the help of God is secured in this way, and inasmuch as we believe that the cause of temperance is the cause of God and should be brought before Him in our Wednesday evening prayer meetings, therefore

Resolved, That we respectfully ask those who meet for prayer to make the success of temperance the special subject of special supplication on the last Wednesday evening of each month.

Adjourned.

Allegheny Burglars Captured.

Yesterday a warrant issued by a Beaver county Justice of the Peace for Hugh Gallagher and Thomas Lane on a charge of burglary was presented to Alderman D. L. Smith for his indorsement, in order that the accused might be arrested in this county, if found here. The detectives who had the case in hand, Clark and Wade, Swayne, soon brought in the prisoners. Lane, however, watched for an opportunity, and slipped away, after a chase of several squares he ran into the arms of Patrolman Marshall, who returned him to the Squire's office.

The house of an old farmer named Goure, in the vicinity of Beaver, was entered by burglars Friday night and robbed of $142. The accused, who live in Allegheny, were in Beaver that night. Lane will be remembered as one of the young men who was charged with highway robbery, committed on the person of Mr. Dalzell, of Allegheny. He was however, acquitted of this offense. Gallagher is a companion of Lane's and a nephew of farmer Goure. A bunch of switch and other railroad keys was found on the person of Gallagher. There was no evidence to connect Lane with the burglary and he was released. Gallagher was held in the sum of $5,000 for his appearance before the Beaver county magistrate next saturday.

A Coal Shipping Project.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says: The Steubenville papers have been endeavoring to persuade their readers that a $150,000 bridge across the river at that point would pay, when the gross receipts of their ferry are less than $5,000. Their arguments look too thin, and we do not expect to see a bridge for some time yet. The thing for Steubenville to do is to engage heartily in the project of making that vicinity the headquarters for the trade in coal for Youghiogheny coal from a railroad across the Panhandle to barges in the river opposite that city. According to the Welisburg *Herald*, Mr. Nat. Wells and others are agitating that project now. The plan is to build a railroad on a large scale on the West Virginia side, about half a mile below the present railroad bridge, and make it the terminus of a railroad that shall run directly from the Youghiogheny and Monongahela coal fields, and connect with the railroad that is brought down through the locks to Pittsburgh for Cincinnati and points below.

It is said that this project is entirely feasible, and that, in point of expense, the present shippers of coal would save money by it. The most difficult and dangerous piece of navigation for towing is the river between Pittsburgh and Steubenville. The losses are very great in running coal between these two points, saying nothing of the expense of coming through the locks above Pittsburgh. It is believed, therefore, that there is money in the scheme to establish the proposed immense transfer depot at Steubenville.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Trimble's Varieties Theatre.

The rain had little if any effect on the attendence here last evening, as the house was well filled. The new people acquitted themselves well and were much applauded, and the medley, or "Battle of the Slavs & Revenge," was satisfactorily and smoothly performed. The bill for to-night is the same.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Salsbury's Troubadours made their first performance here last evening to a good house. The comedy of "Little Mother" was played with much spirit and ability by the company. The specialties, or comicalities, entitled "Patchwork," was very well received. It gives the versatile comedians the opportunity of doing a little of everything that is funny, and is very entertaining. The imitations by Mr. Salsbury of J. W. Wallack, Joseph Jefferson, Eph Horn and Fechter were admirable. Mr. Marble made a good impression as low comedian, and perhaps created more laughter in the audience than any of the others. Misses McHenry and Wilson were acknowledged favorites on sight, being fair to look upon, jovial of spirit and withal modest and ladylike throughout. The title of "American Voice" is a little too strong a commendation for the *Troubadours*, but we can honestly say that their performances are laughable, in the sense they would have them so, and consequently well worth seeing at this dull season.

SMOKY ISLAND.

The Question of Title Again Before the Court—Eighty Acres in Controversy.—Interesting History of the Case.

It is in the memory of persons still living here that there was previous to the great flood of 1832, quite a tract of land known as Killbuck, or Smoky Island, situated at the mouth of the Allegheny river, or head of the Ohio, and cut off from the present site of Allegheny city by a narrow channel of the river. Various disputes have arisen, as to the ownership of the land, the greater portion of which is now, and has been for a long time covered will water, or at best a mere sandbar. Still the land is valuable, or may be made so, for a variety of purposes. The new Union Bridge, at the Point, has its northern terminus in the upper end of this tract, thus rendering it easily accessible from the lower portion of this city. It is estimated that, owing to the fact that much of the adjacent ground lies high, the "dumpage" from the city would, in the next twenty years, redeem the greater portion of the low land, if not the whole of it. The cutting away of Seminary (or Monument) Hill, is regarded as only a question of time, and the most accessible and desirable place for "filling up" would be this tract in controversy—or the sixty acres now mail for use until redeemed. The whole eighty acres would make an area larger than all the connon grounds included in the Allegheny Parks, and hence the city authorities are not willing to issue patents to the present claimants for land lying between the line of inlots in the "Reserve Tract," and low water line, which at this point is extensive, as has been shown. Again, the lot holders along old Bank lane, (now River av enue,) claim "a river front," and allege that under the title they cannot be deprived of that advantage. If the claimants succeed in establishing their title, their line at the upper end will run nearly half way between River avenue and Rebecca street, taking a portion of the Gas Works property, Smith, Sutton & Co.'s steel works, Lindsey McCutcheon's mill, Agnew & Co.'s crucible works, and other properties. Hence the city of Allegheny is not the only party interested. As we have said, various disputes have arisen as to the titles to portions of this property; but a case was brought for trial before Judge White yesterday, which will forever settle the controversy.

The case is entitled James K. Moorhead, John E. Parke, William Coleman, A. S. Nicholson, F. M. Magee, Thomas A. Scott, R. W. Mackey, Thomas M. Marshall, Robert Woods, S. H. Geyer, Samuel M. Fulton, Jane M. Dilworth, Thomas C. Fulton and Margaret M. Watson, his wife vs. The Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Allegheny, the city of Allegheny, Mrs. May Ashby, Daniel Nevin and Margaret, his wife, Theodore Nevin and Hannah, his wife, Martha J. Bell, Samuel M. Glenn and Eliza, his wife, Joseph S. Travelli and Fanny Travelli.

Messrs. Robert Woods, John H. Hampton, John Dalzell, Geo. F. Hamilton, S. H. Geyer, Thomas M. Marshall, Thomas M. Bayne, F. M. Magee and Samuel Shinn appear for the plaintiffs; City Solicitor Rogers appears for Allegheny, and Messrs. M. W. Acheson, D. W. Bell and A. S. Bell for the other defendants.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

Mr. Woods opened the case for the plaintiffs. He said the purpose of the suit was to settle the question of title to the property known as Smoky Island, and it was high time that question was settled. An Indian Chief, William Henry, *alias* Killbuck, of the Delaware tribe, for services rendered in the French and revolutionary wars, had become possessed of the island, and was living upon it in 1787, when he made application for about twenty acres "nearly opposite the garrison, in the Allegheny river." Zadok Kramer, in the name of his attorney, for the year 1801, described the island, and added: "The Indians have always considered this island to Colonel Killbuck, and it is now called Smoky Island." In 1803, Killbuck conveyed to Alexander Ewing thirty acres of the ground. In 1806, Judge Baldwin (then an attorney) called on application in the name of Killbuck, for a patent, and in 1818 a money pension was granted him by the Legislature. In 1820, Zenus Neel, who had become possessed in the name of Roderick McKinney; and from 1824 to 1830 the assessment was in the name of his wife, Betsy. In the latter year, on return from Mr. Graham, County Treasurer, the land was sold for taxes to one, A. Birnie, for $150. In 1829 Birnie conveyed it to Zenus Neel, and from that time down the history is known to the people. Neel built a foundry on the island, and his son-in-law, Mr. Johnston, lived on the premises. The big flood of 1832 came and swept away foundry, dwellings and all—the greater portion of the land disappearing. Neel died, leaving two sons and two daughters. In 1840, all the children having become of age, attorneys were employed to hunt up the title. Several prominent gentlemen, Messrs. Moorhead, Fulton and others, purchased the island from the heirs of Neel, paying them $8,000. With this money they invested in the boating business in the West, and did well. The purchasers believed they had a good title. In September, 1843, they had a survey made of the island, consisting of eighty-three acres and fifty-seven perches, to Cyrus Townsend and others. The plan and survey were all deposited in the Exchange Bank, and for many years had lain there forgotten. In 1873 an act was passed to settle the title to Smoky Island. This act recites its having passed into the possession of Col. Killbuck, for services rendered in the wars; Killbuck's conveyance to Barker; its sale to Birnie as unseated land; that Killbuck and Barker's title became vested in Neel, who redeemed the same of Birnie, the purchaser at the sale for taxes; that Neel died, leaving two sons and two daughters. In 1840, all the children having become of age, attorneys were employed to hunt up the title. Several prominent gentlemen, Messrs. Moorhead, Fulton and others, purchased the island from the heirs of Neel, paying them $8,000. With this money they invested in the boating business in the West, and did well. The purchasers believed they had a good title. In September, 1843, they had a survey made of the island, consisting of eighty-three acres and fifty-seven perches, to Cyrus Townsend and others. The plan and survey were all deposited in the Exchange Bank, and for many years had lain there forgotten. In 1873 an act was passed to settle the title to Smoky Island. This act recites its having passed into the possession of Col. Killbuck, for services rendered in the wars; Killbuck's conveyance to Barker; its sale to Birnie as unseated land; that Killbuck and Barker's title became vested in Neel, and hence the city authorities are not willing to issue patents to the present claimants for land lying between the line of inlots in the "Reserve Tract," and low water line, which at this point is extensive, as has been shown. Again, the lot holders along old Bank lane, (now River av enue,) claim "a river front," and allege that under the title they cannot be deprived of that advantage. If the claimants succeed in establishing their title, their line at the upper end will run nearly half way between River avenue and Rebecca street, taking a portion of the Gas Works property, Smith, Sutton & Co.'s steel works, Lindsey McCutcheon's mill, Agnew & Co.'s crucible works, and other properties. Hence the city of Allegheny is not the only party interested. As we have said, various disputes have arisen as to the titles to portions of this property; but a case was brought for trial before Judge White yesterday, which will forever settle the controversy.

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